

Friday Morning, August 10, 1866.

## "The Conquered Banner."

It is difficult to keep pace with all the slanders and misrepresentations of the Southern people by the radical press of the North. They seem determined to perpetuate sectional ill-feeling—to keep alive that hatred and animosity, of which they were the generators. The *New York Tribune*, with its radical corps of writers, stands pre-eminent in this work of defamation for political purposes, and has done more—first, to destroy friendly feelings between the two sections, and now to prevent their restoration—than its chief could atone for by offering to go bail for Jefferson Davis in the amount of his whole fortune.

In a recent issue of that paper, one of its writers says that there is "no doubt the rebel flag floats in many a Southern town to-day. In Savannah, we are told the Fourth of July was celebrated as the anniversary of the battle of Bull Run; the rebel flag was displayed, and cheered loudly by the crowd." It is superfluous to say that the above assertion is false, so far as our own people are concerned; but it is mournful to see how utterly depraved the human heart can become under the baleful influence of party ambition. These writers hesitate not to belie the people of a whole section of their own country for the sole purpose of the advancement of their party interests in the management of the Government, for surely they have not become so depraved as to publish these falsehoods merely for the fiendish pleasure of uttering them, or from malignant hate towards the people against whom they are wantonly inscribed from day to day.

But seekers of truth at the North should be made acquainted with the true position of the people of the South. Conservative papers in that section should do all in their power to aid in their enlightenment, and thus refute the slanders and baffle their iniquitous schemes. We now say to them, as far as our knowledge of the Southern people extends, the "conquered banner" is furled forever. It lives, and probably will live for generations to come, in this sunny clime of ours, in the memories and affections of the people; but the idea that it will ever be raised again as the standard of a separate nationality, or that the sons of the South will ever rally around it again for that purpose, is preposterous in the extreme, and, as we have intimated above, is simply put forth for party purposes, or to gratify a malignant hate.

No! that banner is furled and buried with the cause it represented. The men who folded it and put it away, did so with tearful eyes and heavy hearts, it is true; but now that it has become a thing of the past, we may say they wrapped it up and draped it for its last resting place, with its folds untarnished by dishonor. Let it rest; for it can never be unfurled again in our day and generation, without dishonor to the cause of which it was once recognized as a proud emblem. The hands which furled it have recorded their allegiance and renewed their fealty to the "old flag," and there are none among them who would dishonor its glorious memories by an act that would bring upon them the condemnation of all true men. Misrepresentation and slander, the *Tribune* may rest assured, can never goad the people of the South to take up arms again, and thus violate their sacred obligations to the Government. In good faith, they have returned to their allegiance and recorded their vows of fealty, and in good faith will these vows be kept inviolate.

Should any cause hereafter arise which might make it the duty of the Southern people to rally under any flag, it will be under "the old flag of the Union," and in defence of that Union and the Constitution as they were. The friends and supporters of these, the foundation and bulwark of the liberties of the people, will find the Southern people allies and brethren in the good cause, whether that cause be assailed by usurpers and revolutionists at home or enemies abroad. Let the people of the North know this, oh ye conservative contemporaries in that section; let them know that the Southern people are loyal, in the truest sense of that term, to the Government and the Union,

and that to their support they have pledged their most sacred honor; let them know that these ebullitions of the radical press about any offensive exhibition of "rebel flags," are slanders and gross misrepresentations; let them know that their chief political object now is a restoration of the country to its former unity and harmony; let them know that, since the armies of Lee and Johnston surrendered, they have only desired peace. Let them know the truth in all these matters, and we are confident they will be able to put down the faction that would, if they were successful, subvert the liberties of the people.

## Education of the Colored People.

Education may not, in some cases, be a preventive of crime, but, as the handmaid of Christian civilization, it exercises, among all classes, a salutary influence, whatever may be the station of its recipients. It is that, holding these views, we advocate a fitting education for the colored people among us. It is especially necessary, in their new relation to the communities in which they reside, as a check to licentiousness and demoralization, which, without it, are the natural consequences of a sudden change from bondage to freedom.

We are gratified to notice, in the *Chester Standard*, a short account of the examination of two colored schools, in that town, last week, which appear to have been quite orderly—the *Standard* only objecting to the wearing of swords by some of the marshals of the preliminary procession, which, of course, was not in good taste. But what interests us most was the spirit and matter of several addresses, delivered by colored men, on the occasion, to those assembled to witness the exercises. Our contemporary informs us the subject of education was discussed, and its great importance warmly advocated. Further, the several speakers were unanimous in their condemnation of the various emigration schemes, and advised their hearers to remain at home, under the care and protection of their former masters. Temperance, industry and honesty were especially enjoined, and politeness to the whites urged as a matter of duty and propriety.

We are gratified to read such teachings as these to the colored people from the more intelligent of their own race. They will doubtless be beneficial. The proper training and education of the freed people is a matter of more importance to the whites among whom they reside, and with whom they are more or less connected in the discharge of their appropriate duties, than is generally supposed. If these people condescend to remain at their former homes, their education and moral training will become doubly important, to render them useful and industrious members of the community, in their respective spheres of duty.

But this training and education should be the work of our own people, who should make the necessary provision for that purpose. They know their habits and temperaments better than any strangers, be they ever so competent and honest, can possibly know them. The education, moreover, will not be liable to be warped by prejudice, or diverted from its legitimate objects and purpose—the elevation of the mental capacity of the pupils, and the fitting for their stations in life. Having learned to read, they will in most cases turn to their Bibles, where they can learn their duty to God, to their fellow-men and to themselves; having learned to write and to understand the elements of arithmetic, they will make better tradesmen, artisans and mechanics. Let this education be so administered that they may understand it is solely for their own benefit, and, thus untainted by anything savoring of a natural hostility between the races, or by extraneous and hurtful doctrines, we may, ere long, have among us an efficient class of co-workers, if they determine to remain with us, in rebuilding the shattered fortunes of our section and in the development of her vast resources, in which work both intellect and muscle are very necessary instrumentalities.

*Blackwood's Magazine* gives as one of the chief reasons of the fall of the American Confederacy, "the cowardice or incapacity of the British Government that refused to unite with that of France in acknowledging the independence of the South."

## A Republican Government.

A republican form of government is a government of the people, framed under constitutional guards and restrictions by the majority of the people, and continued and perpetuated by the will of the majority, in conformity to the regulations and restraints imposed by the Constitution they have made the chart of their liberties. Between this and a licentious mob rule there is a wide difference, and a still wider difference between it and the rule of an unscrupulous faction, which may have, by chicanery, or by any other foul means, obtained the ascendancy.

And this is precisely the condition of this Government to-day—this the issue simply between President Johnson and the radicals. This latter faction represents a minority of the people of the United States, although they have now the control of the legislative department of the Government, while the Executive stands up for a Government of the people, according to the principles of the Constitution.

And this issue has extended to some of the State Governments. Tennessee is to-day governed by a contemptible minority of her native-born and rightful citizens. This faction sought the other day to bring Louisiana into the same lamentable condition but were foiled, and every other Southern State would share the same fate had this faction the power to enforce it upon the people. This is the simple issue, then, between the Executive and legislative departments of the Government; the President wants it restored in all its parts to the form in which its founders left it, while the radicals seek a despotism, enforced by the bayonet. The people of America have shortly to choose between the two, and they will choose aright.

## A Southern Loyalist.

A correspondent of the *Newbern Times* writes the following paragraph, which we find copied and commented on by a Wilmington paper:

"The world has never witnessed anything equal to the brazen impudence of the demagogues and traitors of the South demanding constitutional rights under a Government that they have within the last five years armed nearly a million of men to overthrow. Their rights indeed! If the national authorities spare their necks, it will be more than they deserve."

We knew our sister State was afflicted with some bad men, but we did not think it possible that she had one whose heart could conceive, and whose pen could trace, the above lines. Even her ex-Governor—the great "rejected" foreign minister—would not, we think, stoop to such scurrility on his fellow-citizens, who followed the fortunes of their native State. The *Times* professes to be a staunch Union paper; but if the above sentiment, to which it has given publicity, be that of its editors, his Union would be that which Brownlow or Stevens would give the people of the South. The *Times* and its correspondents, however, are fair specimens of those who are pompously called "Southern loyalists," and whose doctrines are subjugation, confiscation and disfranchisement.

**CHARLESTON ITEMS.**—The *Courier*, of Thursday, has the following items: Surgeon James F. Burdett, U. S. A., was among the victims of the cholera at Tybee Island, on the 5th instant. The deceased was recently Post Surgeon at Hilton Head.

The steamship *Saragossa*, Crowell, from New York, reported yesterday at quarantine, has been allowed to come to the wharf and discharge her cargo, the ship being clean and healthy.

We have to record the death of another of our oldest citizens—Mr. John Guy, in the seventy-second year of his age. Mr. Guy was also one of our oldest mechanics, and an active member of the South Carolina Mechanic's Association.

During the heavy shower of yesterday afternoon, which succeeded the excessive heat of the forenoon, the residence of Hon. Wm. B. Fringle, on King street, near South Bay Battery, was struck by lightning, which demolished one of the chimneys, but did no other damage.

**A PRESENT TO ANDY.**—A party of prominent cotton buyers in Macon purchased a bale of new cotton that had been received by Hardeman & Sparks, as a present to Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. The cotton, we learn, was shipped to the President by the National Express.

Mr. Field always sends nice, peaceful messages over the Atlantic cable, because he is not a Field-Marshal.

## Curious Complications.

The *New York News* thus sums up the royal matrimonial complications, in which the Queen of England finds herself involved in the present condition of affairs in Europe:

1. Queen Victoria's eldest son—the Prince of Wales—is married to a daughter of the King of Denmark, who has been deprived of a large portion of his territories by the King of Prussia, father of the husband of the Queen's eldest daughter; and this mutilation of Denmark was effected, nominally, in the interest of the Duke of Augustenburg, whose younger brother, Prince Christian, has been married to the Queen's third daughter, the Princess Helena.

2. The Queen's first cousin, the King of Hanover, has been deprived of his kingdom by the same King of Prussia, in whose army the Queen's son-in-law, the Prince of Prussia, is a commanding officer. The King of Hanover is married to a cousin of the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, who voted against Austria in the Federal Diet, whilst Hanover voted against Prussia.

3. Prince Alexander, of Hesse, who commands the Federal army raised to oppose the King of Prussia, is brother to Prince Louis, the husband of the Princess Alice, the Queen's second daughter.

4. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha—Prince Albert's brother, and brother-in-law to the Queen—holds command in the King of Prussia's army that invaded Hanover, which kingdom, by the way, until the accession of Queen Victoria, formed during five reigns part of the territory of the Kings of England.

5. The Queen's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, (Prince Alfred,) is the nephew of the same Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and has been declared heir-presumptive to the duchy.

6. Prince Teck, recently married to the Queen's first cousin, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, holds a commission in the army of the Emperor of Austria, and might, at any time, have had to leave his bride for the seat of war, to fight the King of Prussia, who has the Queen's son-in-law, and the Queen's brother-in-law, both officers in his army. The sister of the Princess Mary, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, is married to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who espouses the cause of Prussia.

7. Two of the Queen's first cousins on her mother's side, are married to members of the Austrian family, viz: Leopold II, of Belgium, who is married to an Arch-duchess of Austria, and the Princess Carlotta, of Belgium, married to the Emperor of Mexico, who is brother to the Emperor of Austria.

Such are the positions in the present contest in which the near relatives of the Queen of England stand. To have included in our catalogue the more distant relatives of her Majesty, would have extended it to more than three times its present length; but it would have exhibited how much the struggle in Germany has the appearance of being, if it is not in reality, a vast family quarrel.

## State Items.

**The Edgefield Advertiser** says: On Friday night last, there was a general jail delivery in Edgefield. One or two white men and some ten or a dozen negroes, quietly walked out of the calaboose, and betook themselves whither they would.

**The Chester Standard** says: The drought still continues. Again and again have our hopes been deceived by the fallacious promises of rain. The earth in this region is capable of receiving into her bosom a second deluge.

**SUMTER.**—At a public meeting held in Sumter, the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, unless some relief which is constitutional be devised by the Legislature, great distress, if not general ruin, will be the necessary and immediate result.

*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor be earnestly and respectfully requested to convene an extra session of the Legislature, for the purpose of considering what remedy can and should be provided.

*Resolved*, That our Senator and Representatives be, and are hereby, instructed to devote their best energies in devising and carrying through the General Assembly such legislative action as will give relief to our people.

**MR. STEPHENS.**—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, arrived in Augusta on Wednesday. The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Thursday, says:

"We regret that Mr. Stephens' health is still very feeble, and fear that he will not be able to take an active part in the deliberations of the Convention. His presence there will doubtless be of much service to his native State and to the whole country. Mr. Stephens is accompanied by his brother, Hon. Linton Stephens, who goes as a delegate from this (the 5th) District."

The Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department is now printing ten millions of stamps of different denominations for beer barrels, as required by a recently passed law. It is supposed that this provision will materially prevent frauds on the internal revenue.

## Sale-day in Orangeburg.

The *Carolina Times* says: On Monday, 6th inst., there was a large assemblage of citizens in town, to transact their monthly business, and more particularly to attend the public meeting which had been advertised for that day.

Several large sales of land, on time, took place, for the purpose of settling up estates, and brought very good prices for the times.

One tract of land, estate of T. Holman Wolfe, of 900 acres, brought \$8,000. Estate of S. Bair, 1,090 acres, brought \$2,400. Estate of E. T. Pooser, 700 acres, brought \$4,000. Estate lands of Adam Smoak, brought \$120 per acre. Right of Wm. Pruner in one half acre town lot brought \$81.

We are glad to hear from many planters, more favorable accounts of the cotton and corn crops than we current a few weeks ago. Mr. A. P. Gue has shown us a large cotton boll, picked on the 2d inst., in full bloom and luxuriance.

About 12 o'clock, the meeting assembled in the basement of the Presbyterian Church, which was filled to overflowing. (The proceedings of which are published elsewhere.) and was addressed on the debt question by Messrs. Kitchings and T. B. Tyler, advocating repudiation as the only salvation for the country, and Col. Felder advocating open resistance as a last resort; but they were followed by eloquent speeches from our talented young representative, Hon. F. M. Wannamaker, who opposed such principles, on the grounds of fraud to creditors, and the dishonesty and disgrace of such a measure, while pledging himself to assist in devising whatever plan of relief should seem best to the Legislature, when it may be assembled.

The Rev. Mr. Conner spoke forcibly to the same point, and Mr. W. M. Hutson being called upon, explained the difficulty of enacting a law in relation to past contracts, which would be free from the objection of unconstitutionality, while he considered it necessary to do something to relieve the distressed of the people.

The feeling of the meeting was eminently conservative, as the resolutions passed will show. No resort to radical measures was countenanced in any degree.

**THE RADICALS.**—Senator Doolittle made a speech at Madison, Wisconsin, on the 1st inst., from which we extract the following telling truths:

But, fellow-citizens, I tell you, and I assure you, it is as certain, in my judgment, as God lives and reigns, that unless the people in this country sustain Andrew Johnson now in his determined effort to sustain this Union and to arrest the mad career of this wild tendency to centralization, your constitutional liberties are engulfed in a vortex from which they will never rise. That tendency is to despotism—the despotism of a tyrannical caucus—the means of all despotisms from the days of the seventy tyrants down.

There has occurred this session, in relation to caucuses, in Congress, what never occurred before in the history of the Government, and that is, that caucuses undertook to bind their members upon questions of legislation. And yet these men have suffered themselves to be led and bound hand and foot; and many of them—I will say the majority of them—in the House of Representatives, against their judgment, have been led by Thaddeus Stevens, and the men associated with him, to make this unwarrantable, unjustifiable, this most devilish warfare upon Andrew Johnson.

**THE DISPOSITION OF THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.**—We have never had a doubt that since the end of the rebellion drove the old politicians and rulers away from active control in the South, the masses of the people were anxious in good faith to return to their allegiance to the Government. The general tenor of the testimony from the Southern States is to this effect; and among others who have lately been in the Southern States with opportunities, through their official position, to judge of the feelings of the people by their conduct, is General Gordon Granger, who endorses these opinions. He has just arrived in Washington from an official tour through the South, and he states that, in general, he found the people well-disposed toward the Government, and ready, if permitted to do so, to give substantial proofs of their loyalty and devotion to the Constitution and the Union.

[Philadelphia Ledger.]

**CHEATING THE REVENUE.**—The *New York Express* charges that the whiskey distillers in that city, bribe the Revenue Inspectors, and are thus enabled to carry on distillation without paying the Government tax. It says, there are 200 distilleries in the city managed in this way. Unofficial "informers," of whom there is an organized band, who make it their business to seek out illicit manufacture, are also pensioned to keep quiet. The new revenue law, which will soon be in operation, will materially increase the difficulties of illicit distillers. It provides that an inspector shall be placed in each distillery, and that each proprietor shall pay him five dollars per day for the privilege of being watched.

There are about 280 prisoners now confined on the Dry Tortugas.

## Local Items.

Yesterday was a scorcher—the thermometer touching 100 degrees.

Gov. Orr, ex-Gov. Perry, Judge Wardlaw and other delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, passed through this city yesterday.

BLANKS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.—Letters of Administration, Declaration, Bond or Sealed Note, Mortgage and Conveyances of Real Estate.

The Johnny Reb. Minstrels advertise another concert this evening, at which additional attractions will be presented. Mr. Joseph Hart Denck, the accomplished pianist, will also perform several airs on his favorite instrument.

We return our sincere thanks to the gentlemen composing the band, for the delightful serenade furnished the *Phoenix* last night.

**THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.**—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the *Phoenix* power press. Orders filled to any extent. Single copies 50 cents.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Post Office is open during the week from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 7 p. m. On Sunday, from 8 to 9 a. m.

Northern mail opens 8 a. m.; closes 2 p. m. Southern " " 5 p. m.; " 9 p. m. Charleston " 5 p. m.; " 8 p. m. Greenville R. R. " 8 a. m.; " 8 p. m. Edgefield " 8 a. m.; " 8 p. m. All mails close on Sunday at 2 p. m.

**INQUEST.**—Coroner Walker was called upon, yesterday, to hold an inquest upon the body of Dennis Hennesse, who died very suddenly, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon last. The jury, after a full investigation, returned the following verdict: "That Dennis Hennesse came to his death, on the 8th of August, 1866, from injuries received by a fall on the night of the 7th of August, 1866."

The new *Phoenix* office, came near being the scene of two fatal occurrences yesterday. About 2 o'clock, a colored man, named Oliver, employed by Mr. A. Palmer, in roofing the building, was overcome by the heat, and had to be carried home, in a very precarious situation—it is thought that the attack will terminate fatally. Later in the afternoon, Mr. Robert Johnson, the contractor, was superintending the removal of some flooring, when the pile fell on him, cutting his head in two places, and bruising his body somewhat. He will be all right in a day or two.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time:

A. B. Phillips—Attractive Auction Sale, Grand Concert at Gibbs' Hall. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Why has Sezodent become the staple dentifrice of America? Simply because it is impossible to use it, even for a week, without perceiving its hygienic effect upon the teeth, the gums and the breath.

**FROM NEW ORLEANS.**—The *New Orleans Crescent*, of Friday, says that at a conference with Mayor Monroe, Lieutenant-Governor Voorhees and Attorney-General Herron, General Baird stated that he was now willing to permit the sheriff to obey the mandates of the court—i. e., allow the members of the Convention to be arrested upon the presentment of the grand jury. On the subject of declaring martial law, it is understood that General Baird has telegraphed to the Secretary of War that, by resorting to that measure, he had saved a thousand lives.

The same number of the *Crescent* also has the following item:

"At half-past 7, last evening, a discharged United States soldier informed Officer LePage, of the Third District police, that there was a gathering of about 200 armed negroes assembled some two miles below the barracks. Lieut. Jacobs, in command of the police in the Third District, reported to the chief that he had sent a patrol down to ascertain if the statement was true. At 11 o'clock, last night, nothing additional had been heard from Lieut. Jacobs in relation to the matter."

It is stated that Dr. Dostie, a member of the Convention in New Orleans, who was mortally wounded, received his first wound from a Massachusetts soldier, who declared that the whites should be the ruling race on this continent.

**RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.**—A despatch from Nashville, Tennessee, dated the 30th ult., says:

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and a lawyer of this city, about the rights of naturalized citizens of the United States in foreign countries. Mr. Seaward replies that the subject of the right of naturalized citizens of the United States to exemption from military proscription in the countries of their birth, is the subject of correspondence. Until some agreement upon principles on the subject has been arrived at, the only thing the United States Government can do in the way of interposition is to direct its diplomatic agents to exert their good offices in such cases when they occur. France is the exception to this condition of things, and it is only necessary for a Frenchman, who has been fully naturalized in the United States, on his return to France, to report at once to the prefect of the district in which his name is enrolled, producing his evidence of nationality and ask to have his name erased from the conscription list, when, according to the laws of France, he is exempt from military service.